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LOUISVII.LE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

The New York Sun asks: "Is this a deadhead administration?" It is certainly

The Democratic manager finds that there is more sugar than he wishes. He would like to take his straight.

The consumer of sugar can console himself with the fact that a dollar's worth of sugar is not so heavy to carry home it was in June by five por

There is reason to suspect that the al leged labor leaders who are fighting for the desired monopoly of the silver mine capitalists are under pay or the promise

So far as the remarks of Secretary Myers at Noblesville have been reported, he did not undertake to explain why Mr. Cleveland, who has so often referred to veterans and pensioners as perjurers and swindlers, "is the best friend the soldier

The best public sentiment and the best newspapers in Tennessee denounce the recent lynchings and demand the punishment of the offenders. If such brutal lawlessness is made an example of in a few cases there will be an end of such out-

It may be safely assumed that the leaders of the mob who lynched six colored men were Democrats, and yet, in the face evidence of Democratic hostility in States where the colored vote is no needed by the party, office-bought negroes come to Indiana and tell the colored voter that he should join the Democratic party.

Some of the Democratic managers in Minnesota have decided it will be "good politics" for the party to unite with the Populists; in Kansas, however, where the Democrats have tried the experiment, the party will put a ticket of its own in the field and right the Lewelling regime, which even Populist leaders denounce as the most inefficient and corrupt administration that Kansas has ever known.

While the procession was not so large as on some previous years, Labor day was so generally observed as a holiday in Indianapolis. In the procession there was an absence of those banners with mottoes indicating that organized labor maintains a defiant attitude to capital or the forces of distribution. Whatever may be the views of individuals, the leaders in the several unions have had the good sense no to permit their organizations to be used by agitators to incite bitterness or dis-

Certain papers which hitherto have intry has been added to the outside price are now declaring that wool is slightly higher since the Gorman law went into effect, and claim it as a result of the free-wool provision. The truth is, the effect of the free-wool provision had been anticipated for six months, so that wool here was as low as abroad while none was imported The starting up of the foreign factories, as well as a larger demand for wool at home after months of lethargy, would naturally stiffen prices the world over. Nevertheless, the American wool grower knows that the price he is getting for wool is from 10 to 12 cents less than in 1892.

The national Democratic committee having trouble in selecting campaign documents to suit all the warring factions of that party. Certain Senators say they will take no part in the campaign if Cleveland's two celebrated letters, both reflecting on senatorial integrity, are distributed among the people. If these letters are not circulated friends of the administration will "kick," and so it goes. Congressional speeches suitable in all respects for Democratic consumption are scarce, and the committee is in trouble about them. Republicans, it may be remarked, are havtag no difficulty at all in selecting from Democratic production matter adapted to their uses. On the contrary, they suffer from an embarrassment of riches.

The tariff editor and the agricultural editor of the Philadelphia Record ought to get together before they break into print. By so doing they may prevent confusion in the mind of the patient reader. The tariff editor wants free trade, will have nothing but free trade, insists that free trade and that only will bring prosperity, and commends President Cleveland for his determination to carry on the "tariff reform" war until the free list is complete. The agricultural editor, discoursing of matters and things, reaches the subject of bee keeping and remarks with some heat that honey has not escaped the tariff reformers. "Surely," he says, "bee keepers ought to be alive to their own interests and not succumb to a policy that will put the bes keepers of Cuba and South Amerto an equal footing with those of the Demonetization had had its influence in tire state once adjourned to the nearest | sufficient money for the needs of the day,

Wind Comment of the

United States." It is undoubtedly difficult at all times to make the theories of great tariff reform organ harmonize with facts and the wants of the public, and editor Singerly, with his extra task of running for the governorship, probably finds it doubly so, but the failure mars the unity of his otherwise excellent paper and causes pain to his friends.

THE MINNESOTA DISASTER.

In old days a scourge or are like that

which has swept over northern Minne-ota towns would have been spoken of as a visitation of God." Now no enlightened mind looks upon such an occurrence as mark of divine displeasure toward the inhabitants of the region, but as an event brought about by natural conditions which human skill has not yet learned how to avoid. The calamity is no less appalling when viewed in this modern aspect, but rather the more so, since it shows how little control man has over the elemental forces in spite of all the triumphs and discoveries of science. There seems no way by which the dwellers in forest regions can protect themselves from the fires which, in dry seasons like this, are likely to start at any point and sweep over vast territories, gaining in power and fury as they go. A calamity of this description is more terrible in some of its features than the tornadoes, earthquakes or volcanic eruptions that bring destruction to other parts of the earth. These latter outbreaks of nature's agencies are swift and sudden in action, and the sufferings of the victims are soon over, but death by forest fire has the prolonged misery of anticipated danger, of ineffectual effort to escape and of pangs that may be long continued before flame and smoke complete their work. The time may come when such disasters can be averted and safety secured to the settlers on the great northern plateau, but meanwhile the more fortunate residents of other parts of the country can only open their hearts and come the relief of survivors in the stricken towns. That they have already begun to do this shows how close the bond of sympathy is among all classes and how ready the American public is to respond to the call of distress. This generosity and the cases of heroism recorded as features of the event are incidents to which the spectator turns with relief from the background of horror. Heroism is so inevitable a development in such emergencies that it creates no surprise, but admiration of the heroes is none the less great on the part of the public because brave conduct expected. Engineer Root, for example, will take his place in the long roll of men who have distinguished themselves in the line of duty-a list of men whom Americans are glad to honor.

THE REVIVAL OF CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS.

The New York Times, as a Cleveland cuckoo, paints a glowing picture of the revival of business. It tells us that never were so many foreign goods put upon the market in the same time, and never were the custom houses so busy in admitting foreign-made goods. This was the case after the passage of the Walker tariff. There was immense activity in the custom houses. Unfortunately, the mass the people who live by "day's work" cannot find employment in the custom houses. If they could, all would be well. Unfortunately, moreover, the importation of foreign-made goods which could be made at home does not give employment to American competitors, but foreign products in American stores displace the home. Every foreign factory's products put upon the American market closes a factory here. The great industries of the country cannot be started into an era of prosperity by such a policy. The high-water mark of trade will not be reached until the earners of day's wages are practically all employed at a fair compensation, as they were in 1892. Goods may be cheaper, but there will be no dollar in the pockets of the

masses to purchase. At the same time that the cuckoo organs are talking of the great revival of custom house business in their editorial newspapers, contain notices of reduced wage scales in all the great industries of the country. Reduced wages mean a reduction of the aggregate volume of money kept in circulation by consumption of the products of labor. It means more-a lowering of the standard of living by wage earners. The revival of importers' business in cus-

THE FREE COINAGE DELUSION.

om houses is not the genuine article.

It is no cause of surprise that Sovereign and alleged labor leaders like him have issued a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver, but when such men as Mr. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, sign it it is fair to assume that they have not given the subject due consideration. The argument which Sovereign makes is that there should be free coinage of silver on the ratio of 16 to 1, because such coinage was ordained at the beginning of the government. Why was the ratio made 16 to 1 at that time? Because one ounce of gold had the same intrinsic value as sixteen ounces of silver. Later on an ounce of gold was not worth so much in this country as sixteen ounces of silver, and the result was that the sil ver left the United States for countries where the ratio was 151/2 to 1, and no silver of any consequence was coined in the United States. All this has changed. Capital and machinery have made it possible to turn out of the mines, in 1892, twentythree and a half ounces of silver to one of gold, against five and one-third ounces of silver to one of gold in 1852. The result was that while the United States was putting into legal tender money, from 1877 to 1891, nearly two-thirds of the silver output of our mines, and from 1891 to the repeal of the Sherman law, the entire product the price of silver has constantly fallen up til the silver in a dollar was worth bu about 65 cents. It would be easy for the silver mines of the world, controlled by unlimited capital, to put upon the market 100 tons of silver to one of gold. During the decade-1851-60-4.28 tons of silver were produced to one of gold, but during the eight years closing with 1888, 20.58 tons of sliver were turned out to one of gold

reducing the value of silver compared with gold, but the great increase of the output of silver has been vastly more potential. To adopt the free coinage of silver on the old ratio of 16 to 1 would as surely make silver the money of this country as the same policy has in Mexico. Nominally, the ratio for coinage in Mexico is the same, but it takes two legal-tender silver dol-

lars of Mexico to purchase a gold dollar. What have labor or wage earners to gain by a free coinage which would make a limited number of mine owners, chiefly foreigners, millionaires, and more than millionaires, by coining silver bullion costing \$70 for mining into \$100? It would take a long time, in the present conditions, to increase wages so as to make the purchase of a day's labor paid in silver equal to even the wages of to-day. Gold would leave the country, but gold values would rule the world, as they do now. Mexico pays double in silver money for clothing and other necessaries of life that it costs there in gold, but labor is paid on the silver basis. Let us learn from experience, and not be led away by the appeals of the Sovereigns to class prejudice. If we take counsel of common sense and experience, we shall see that the free coinage of silver would create several scores more of millionaires and will force upon the wage earner, the farmer, the holder of building association shares and the masses generally a depreciated currency, compared with that we now have. Besides, the scarcity of money is not the present difficulty. When Indianapolis can hire money at 31/2 per cent. it is because money is plentiful. The present difficulty is that manufacturs and business men dare not hire money to employ labor and engage in traffic.

THE WANING SUMMER.

This summer of 1894 advances into autumn with a deliberation and evenness of pace seldom equaled in our usually capricious and changeable climate. It is not uncommon for a sharp touch of fall to come in July-something quite like a pinch of frost or a chill November-like blast; and rains that fall heavily and leave cold and dampness in their wake are confidently expected as variations of the summer season. But this year has brought no suspicion of frost, no hint of wintry chill, no rains to wrap the earth in gray and gloom. Through June, July and August the sun has shone in undimmed splendor; the temperature has been high and higher, never, as it is wont in ordinary summers, dropping suddenly down to a point suggestive of rheumatism and winter garments. The ripening has been gradual and steady-beautiful, too, in spite of continuous heat bringing physical discomfort, in spite of drought that left vegetation thirsty. The long days have grown shorter, the early twilights have come on, the foliage has lost its freshness, the too ardent sun is becoming dimmed with haze, the frost is not yet in the air, but a something is there which the senses recognize as the sign that summer's reign is nearly done. It is the very completeness and perfection of the visible world, perhaps, the unobtrusive but everpresent proof that the season's work is done, and not sudden climatic variations which impresses this consciousness of approaching autumn on the mind. It has been a golden summer, and it merges into the ripeness of the year with the slow grace and serenity best typified by the rising of the harvest moon in mellow September

Vermont votes to-day for Governor, Legislature and two members of the House. Vermont, since the organization of the party, has always been Republican. Other States have temporarily fallen out of line, but Vermont has never faltered. Its vote. therefore, is only indicative of the popular interest at the time of the election. The vote for Governor in recent elections has

been as follows: President.......45,192 Governor......33,462 19,299 Governor......38,918 19,216 16,325 President......37,992 The vote to-day will indicate the condi-

tion of political feeling in a State where

there has been no active canvass.

One of the leading New York publishing out a "Woman's Book," which "covers al most every topic of interest to women." As women in these days take a lively interest in pretty much everything under the sun, the book which "covers" every topic they care to hear about will have to be considerably larger than the family Bible. Isn't it about time that men of the pre sumable intelligence that belongs to the managers of large publishing houses should cease to classify women as a division of the human species with tastes and mental acquirements distinct and apart from other members of the race? Think of issuing "Man's Book" which should cover every topic of interest to him! Even the encyclopedia and dictionary put together fail to meet all masculine intellectual requirements, and women have been known to have aspirations beyond those compre-

hensive works. During the present week the people of this city and vicinity have presented to them a series of amusements which are entitled to a very liberal patronage. In some respects they are experiments, as Indianapolis has rarely had such attractions in that line as will be presented at the driving park, and never an exhibition on the scale of the "Last Days of Pompeil," at Lincoln Park. There is no reason why Indianapolis should not have everything in that line which other cities of its population patronize. With a rapid transit line to the attractive resorts in the vicinity and to the race track and the locality where the exhibitions take place, there is now no reason why they should not be liberally patronized, and the parties who have taken the risk of presenting them should be encouraged to repeat them from

The managers of the State fair have made a new departure for this season in that they have spared no efforts within their means to give the people of Indiana an exhibition which will present many novel features. For several years the State fairs have been criticised by many persons because of what they have regarded as a tack of enterprise. Now that the management has responded to the public demand, Indiana people should show their appreciation by visiting the State fair week after

Newspaper circles are a little dull just now, and when an organ of moral, social and political reforms perpetrates a "scoop" by getting sole and exclusive possession of a great issue deep is the joy of that organ. It is understood that when the burnt carbon issue came like a sunburst to the Editorial Mind of the Evening Coupon the en-

drug store, where each member took a glass I am happy. Whenever a notion seizes me CHEADLE AT ELNORA of sarsaparilla, seasoned with a dash of that I would like to do a certain thing,

The "unearthly gloom" of the New England atmosphere for the last day or so may be a reflection of the melancholy of Grover Cleveland since his arrival at Buzzard's

The Tescott bank robbers have probably

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

gone to join Tascett.

Overweighted. "What caused your play to fall through?" "The villain was too heavy."

A Little Mixed. "The wicked may triumph for a while," exclaimed the orator, "but the blind goddess of Justice has her eye on them, and don't you forget it!"

Stumped. Populist Editor-See here, I want you to

help me out. Assistant-What's up? "You know we wrote last week that gold was increasing in value all the time, and here is a feller down in one of the back counties who wants to know if money that gets worth more every day ain't the best kind of money fer a feller to have in his

pockets?" But He Forgave Her. This is the message the telegraph mes

senger handed to him: "Come down as soon as you can. I am KATE." Eight hours later he arrived at the summer hotel, to be met on the plazza by Kate

"Why-what did you mean by sending me such a message?" he asked. "Oh," she gurgled, "I wanted to say that was dying to see you, but my ten words ran out and I had to stop."

The New Democratic Bird. (Authentic report of a caucus assembled to choose a successor to the rooster.)

The rooster was not feeling well, His latest meal of tariff cake Was much too sweet, and, sad to tell, Had given him the stomach ache. So sick he scarcely cared to live, He moped about, depressed and blue, And, do his best, he could not give One little cock-a-doodle-do.

Now, when the wise reformers heard That folks began to jeer and scoff, They waxed quite wroth against the bird And swore they'd cut his pension off, And met in caucus to decide What fowl would match their tariff law, When they should come to "point with

To "perfidy," et cetera.

Then Voorhees spoke, and thus he says: "I think the cuckoo would be best. A generous bird which always lays Its egg within a foreign nest." But there was much dissent thereat, And Holman rose to make reply, And said: "Now I object to that; The cuckoos gobble all the pie."

Then Vilas rose and says, says he, "I rather like the mugwump bird. It roosted once with Grover C., And so its skill may be inferred; Likewise its fearless rectitude." But Crisp demurely shook his head. 'It always lives on angel food, And that is not in stock," he said,

Then Gorman, who the bill trepanned, Leaned o'er and whispered Vest and 'I rather think the bird in hand-The Sugar bird-is very nice."

But Hill, who seemed inclined to taunt,

Suggested in a quiet way, "Perhaps you'll find the bird you want By sending up to Buzzard's Bay." Then Wilson answered: "I presume The rooster now will have to go, But there's a bird of sable plume, That common people call a crow; Though rather harsh of voice, I've heard,

And not of best repute, I fear; Let Grover consecrate the bird, And it will be a chanticleer." No sooner said than done. The choice At once was made unanimous. Then Bynum rose and lent his voice To aggravate the general fuss. "Tis not a bird to give delight,

But it may stand me in good stead: For should the fish refuse to bite, Why, I can eat the bait," he said.

The Kissam in Willie Vanderbilt's name means trouble.-St. Louis Post-Dispatch. One beauty can make a bigger fool of \$100,000,000 than 100,000 sharpers.-Chicago Herald.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

When one is intoxicated by laughing gas ought he to be called air tight?-Lowell Robbins-I don't see why they water railroad stock. Higbee-To form a pool of

course.-Truth. It is sometimes one's sacred duty to jump on somebody else's toes with both feet.-Galveston News. The present Congress has done little for the country and much less for the Democratic party.-Dallas News.

Why should the President filch poetry as long as he has Richard Watson Gilder on his staff?-Washington Post. Willie Vanderbilt's summer girl seems to have been every bit as expensive as Zella Nicolaus.-Washington Post.

Every man who owns a dog stands ready to part him when fighting, by kicking the other dog .- Adams Freeman. Mr. Cleveland's attention is called to the fact that the cuckoo is the deadly foe the rattlesnake.-Chicago Mail. The petunias are beautiful flowers, with

bright blossoms that impetunia to admire their colors.-Boston Transcript. Poetry is flourishing in Georgia. One man offers to "teach the poetry business for \$5 a quarter."-Atlanta Constitution. It should be understood that Mr. Cleveand is a foe to trusts for campaign pur-

oses only.-Rochester Democrat A babe was born at Sharpsburg, Pa., the other day with only one leg. Well, it might have had worse luck. It can't kick .- Chica-

go Tribune.

Rev. Sam Small is lecturing on the demijohn in politics, from which we infer that Rev. Sam is still roasting the Democratic party.-Kansas City Journal. For the benefit of the infelicitious Vanderbilts some one should write a little treatise on "How to Be Happy Though

Rich."-New York Recorder. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, has gone to Europe for rest. While there he will introduce the society into Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia. Jeanette Gilder says she would rather

have her name go down to posterity side

by side with that of George Eliot and Jane

Austen than to be Governor of the State of New York. We have heard of George Eliot and Jane Austen, but we fear pos-terity may experience some difficulty in identifying Jeanette.-Washington Post, Cleveland is one of the eight Presidents who never attended college, the others being Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln and Johnson, The other fifteen, including Grant, who was a West Pointer, were all college-bred men. It is a curious, fact, however, that neither Yale, Dartmouth nor Columbia has fur-

Diem" for her motto. Notwithstanding the fact that she is several years a grandmother, youth is still her most amazing quality. It is reported that a lady of Edinboro asked her how she managed to keep old age at a respectful distance, and that she replied: "I always burn my boats behind me. What is past is past—I trouble no more about it. And the same as regards the future. I enjoy the moment and give no

I carry out the idea at once, be it ever so eccentric. That is my secret of keeping youthful."

The editor of an Arkansas newspaper lately wrote to a publisher in Boston, saying that his newspaper had established a literary department, and that he was now prepared to print review notices of books, which should be as thorough and apprec! ative as possible. "If I may suggest," the editor concluded, "I will say that if you will begin by sending me Snakspeare's plays, 'A Yellow Aster' and a reliable Life of George Washington, I will see that they

receive proper notice. Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, who will make a canvass of the State, said recently: "I shall have to travel 800 or 900 miles across the country by wagon. The State is well supplied with railways, but they have not yet gone over the mountains. I had no idea of the topography of the State until I made my first canvass. While West Virginia, as you know, is mountain-ous, yet on the top of these mountains are the finest farming lands in the South. There are vast plateaus from 260 to 300 miles in length as level as a floor and as fertile as the alluvial lands of the Missis-sippi valley."

Bernhardt has obviously chosen "Carpe The Philadelphia Record says that after achieving fame as the greatest manufacturer of saws in the world. Hamilton Disston may in time become the greatest fruit and vegetable grower also. He controls two million acres of selected land in Florida, one-fourth as much as the whole State of Maryland. It is in one compact body, and after ten years of draining and experi-mental work he is now getting ready for colonizing it on a very extensive scale in connection with fruit and vegetable growing and sugar production. Mr. Disston now spends a considerable portion of his time in Florida, but still retains sufficient interest in Philadelphia to wield a potent influ-er.ce in the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth

wards when election day rolls around. And here is the month of September-Good gracious, how seasons do fly! An "r" in it?-yes, I remember; Here, waiter, please bring me a fry.

Some men are now a prey to care, And not without a reason-Their derbys are not fit to wear, Their straws are out of season. -New York Press.

-Kansas City Journal.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Seventeen Western States and Several Foreign Countries Represented.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 3.-The third national irrigation convention met at the Broadway Theater to-day. There were about two hundred delegates in attendance, representing seventeen Western States and Territories. Representatives were also present from Canada, Russia and several other foreign countries. Don J. Ramon De Youralla presented credentials as the personal representative of President Diaz, of Mexico. The United States government is represented by H. Newell, Arthur P. Davis and Morris Dean, of the General Land Office and Geological Survey. The first ob-ject of the convention will be the formulating of a bill to be presented to the next Congress regarding the reclamation of the arid lands of the West. After this will come the question whether or not the meeting shall indorse the recent action of Congress in ceding 1,000,000 acres of arid land to each State and Territory, in line of the Western proposition to have the government reclaim these lands. Colorado will oppose this plan, on the ground that the Western States and Territories have not the money to develop these lands after they come in possession of them. The congress was called to order by National Secretary William E. Smythe, who delivered his annual address. Governor

Waite, who has gone to the Populist State convention at Pueblo, welcomed the dele gates to this State through his private secretary. Mayor Van Horn and President Byers, of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed them to the city. The following permanent officers of the congress were elected: Edward Mead. Wyoming, president; John C. Foster, Kansas, first vice president; Thomas Smith, of Colorado, secretary; A. M. West, of California, first assistant secretary; H

V. Hinckley, of Kansas, second assistant secretary. Vice presidents from each State and Territory were named.

CLAIMS TO BE PERSECUTED.

Major Wham Talks About His Coming

Trial by Court-Martial. PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 3.-Major J. W Wham, paymaster United States army, is to be tried by a military court at Vancouver barracks, Sept. 11. He was appointed paymaster by President Grant, in whose regiment he served. It is understood the principal charge is his failure to meet legal judgment against him for several thousand dollars, growing out of a scheme for the irrigation of Arizona lands many years ago. Speaking to-day in reference to his trial Major Wham said: "I have much to tell the court of official persecution. A soldier wish a fighting record is made to feel very lonesome in the pay department, which is largely of those near the head of the lis of men, who, in the language of my old comrades, 'did their fighting in safe and comfortable offices, far removed from the sounds of battle." Major Wham ex-Major Wham expressed the belief that he will be acquitted. and said further: "As to the charge that I am in debt I will say yes, and I am just about as much responsible for it as would be for the accidental killing of my mother; it having occurred through the unprecedented Arizona floods of 1891."

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

An Eccentric Wealthy Chicagoan Ar rested at Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- A. H. Wilcox, of Chicago, who is charged with swindling his business associates out of vast sums of money, has been apprehended in Buffalo at the instance of his former partners, Charles N. Codding, of New York, and F. S. Pusey, of Philadelphia, and taken to New York city. Wilcox was formerly located in Chicago and had an office in the Omaha Building. He lives with his wife at 219 Ohio street. According to the detectives, Wilcox is a peculiar and eccentric man, who has a long bank account and far more than the ordinary share of this world's goods. His apprehension is for alleged extensive defalcations by which his partners have suffered. The sum in question is not definitely known, but it is supposed to be about \$100,000. It is believed that Wilcox will be able to make a settlement with Codding and Pusey that will result in having the criminal action withdrawn.

ALLEGED LYNCHERS.

Five Men Arrested on the Charge of Killing Six Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3.-The five men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in Friday night's lynching are still in jail They are W. S. Richardson, the officer who had the six negro prisoners in charge; E. T. Atkinson, the driver of the wagon; J. W. Walker, W. S. Thompson and J. D. Laxton. The last three are farmers living near Kerrville, where the negroes were lynched and alleged to have done the creater part of the barn burning. Judge Cooper, of the Criminal Court, at first fixed the bail at \$10,000 each, but this morning reduced it to \$5,000 upon their showing that they were poor men and unable to furnish the larger amount. They have not yet given ball. The grand jury was in session to-day and summoned a large number of witnesses in connection with the lynching.

To New Orleans on a Raft. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 3 .- Two wellknown young men, sons of prominent citizens, Frank Beach and Gene Hundley, left this city to-day on a unique voyage. The young men had constructed a raft on which was built a cabin. The craft will be propelled entirely by the current. Their destination is New Orleans, and the trip is the result of a bet of \$1,000 that they could not reach that city by the river route without the aid of steam, sails or oars.

Four Drowned in a Swollen Creek. GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 3.-A waterspour Skeleton creek out of its banks, flooding the surrounding country for quite a distance. While endeavoring to cross th stream at a point near here in a buggy the occupants, Mrs. James McPeek, her thrown into the water and drowned.

REPUBLICAN MEETING ADDRESSED BY THE CONGRESSMAN.

Cooper's Meeting at Columbus an Uncomplimentary Failure-Fairbanks Spoke at Spencer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELNORA, Ind., Sept. 3 .- The first argument in behalf of Republicanism was delivered at this place this evening by ex-Congressman Joseph B. Cheadle before a large assembly of voters, most of whom make a business of voting for candidates who stand on planks of platforms made by the grand old party, and who are more anxious now than ever to stamp the square containing the eagle. Many Democrats, however, attended the meeting and the ladies also were out in force. Mr. Cheadle's speech occupied something more than one hour, and was listened to by Democrats as well as Republicans with the most marked attention. Mr. Cheadle, among other things, said:

"The Democratic party succeeded, in 1892, in sacuring control of both branches of Congress and of the executive, and for the first time in a third of a century became responsible for national legislation. They had charged that the system of protection was a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the ben-efit of the few. They had denounced the Sherman silver law of 1890 and demanded its repeal, declared in favor of the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and demanded the coinage of both metals without any discrimination against either. They announced their tariff policy to be 'a tariff for revenue only.' On the 4th of March, 1893, they succeeded the Republican party in control of the government. Congress has been in special and in regular session. They have formulated their policy, enacted into laws their theory of government, so that to-day we can compare their work with the accomplished legislation of the Republican party and judge of its mer-its. They have repealed the Sherman silver law-that is, the clause authorizing the purchase and use of silver in our money sys-tem. They profess to believe that a gold reserve of 11 per cent, is a safer and better basis for paper money than a gold dollar's worth of silver. Professing to be in favor of the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with a majority of eighty-eigh in the House, they were unable to report from the committee on coinage any measure whatever authorizing the use of silver after a year's continuous session.

PARTY PERFIDY BILL

"They succeeded at last in repealing the McKinley tar!ff law by a measure that is so at variance with their pledges that the President could not approve it; not only this, but felt called upon to say it would mean, if enacted into law, party perfidy and party dishonor. The law is such a hotchpotch mess of inconsistencies and contradictions that its enactment called forth from Senator Mills, of Texas, the statement in the Senate on the 15th of August, 'I make bold to say here to-day that the bill does not reflect the sentiment of one thousand people of the United States.' I challenge hisotry to name a party measure formulated into law since our government was established that is so inconsistent, so full of errors, so thoroughly un-American and so destructive of the industrial interests of the government. My friends, in the brief hour you honor me with your presence, let us consider some of its remarkable provisions. The first requirement of a tariff law is that it should be national. A sectional tariff law must be iniquitous because it is unjust. The Democratic tariff law that went into effect Aug. 27 is unique and peculiar. It is a mystery. It is not a revenue tariff law; it is not a protective tariff law; it is Democracy's first, as it will be its last, reply to the claim made for twenty years, that if Democracy was ever given a chance it would revise the tariff on the lines of tariff for revenue reform, and we have it yes, we must bear with it until President Cieveland's term expires. A law so reckless that Cleveland could not sign it, so outrageously constructed that, in the language of Senator Mills, 'it does not represent the views of one thousand Americans. "What of some of its provisions? The tariff law of 1883 levied a duty of 2 cents a pound upon raw sugar and produced from \$56,000,000 to \$58,000,000 of revenue a year. That law raised about \$60,000,000 a year more than was required to defray the expenses of the government, and one of the questions in the McKinley revision was to reduce revenue. That law reduced the revenues in the sum of \$60,000,000 a year and every re duction was upon those articles used by the common people, the necessaries of life; hence we took \$56,000,000 off sugar. The removal of this duty saved to the people vast sum of money. There was consumed by the world last year six thousand five hundred million tons of sugar; of this amount Americans consumed 1,900,000,000 tons, almost one-third of the whole amount. The average consumption by our people was sixty-four pounds, and its cost a family of six under the 1883 would have been \$30.72. der the McKinley law it cost only \$19.20 making a saving of \$11.52 to every family of six. Democrats declare that the tarif is a tax. They have tariffed sugar 40 per cent.; 40 per cent. upon \$19.20, the cost of the sugar for a family of six, amounts to \$7.68, and that is the measure of the tax burden Democracy places on the sugar for a family of six. The McKinley law saved the family \$11.52; the Democratic law increases its cost \$7.68. No words of mine can emphasize this object lesson of facts. Even a mugwump can appreciate the difference to a family between a saving of \$11.52 and an increased cost of \$7.68. The McKinley law saved \$240,000 a year on sugar to the people of Indianapolis; the Democratic law increases its cost \$160,000. The McKinley law saved to the people of Odon \$1,920 on sugar: the Democratic law increases its cost \$1,280. The McKinley law saved sugar to Daviess county consumers \$57,600 a year; the Democratic law increases it cost \$38,400 a year. The McKinley law saved on sugar to the people of this congressional district \$345,000 a year; the Democratic law increases its cost \$230,400. The McKinley law saved on sugar to the people of Indiana \$3,840,000 a year; the Democratic law increases its cost \$1,536,000. The McKinley law saved on sugar to the Nation \$212.860 000 by the removal of the tariff of 2 cents pound on raw sugars; the Democratic tariff places a duty of 40 per cent, on sugar, thereby increasing its cost in the sum o \$85,120,000 a year. I present this object lesson of facts and ask this question: Is it any wonder the President refused to sign the law? Can you be surprised that Senator Mills said, "The bill does not reflect the sentiment of one thousand people of the United States?

WOOL AND WOOLENS. "The total receipts of tariff on wool and woolens last year were more than \$36,000,-000. The Democratic law reduces this amount \$18,428,889 a year, and to this schedule and this reduction Democracy calls the especial attention of the people. They claim that the savings to the people in this schedule are so great that they can afford to swallow the sugar schedule, with its increased annual tax of \$85,120,000. Let us peep into this schedule and see how these reductions are made; yes, whether, after all, there is any reduction that will benefit the masses. What are the facts? The American flock owners had 45,000,000 sheep, of the value of \$135,000,000, owned by million different farmers. What effect has the placing of wool on the free list and the \$36,000,000 reduction of tariff had upon this vast property interest? I charge, and challenge truthful contradiction, that t has reduced by legislation the value of the sheep in the sum of \$1 a head; ave, even more; for I was informed to-day in Greene county that I could buy good, healthy twoyear-old ewes, cross of Shropshire and Cotswold, for \$1 a head. A law that legislates out of existence \$45,000,000 of invested capital and reduces the value of the wool clip not less than \$20,000,600 a year is not only a dear law, but a very expensive one, notwithstanding it makes an apparent annual reduction of \$18,428,889 of taxes. Why, my friends, are sheep owners selected as the special martyrs of this measure, while the rice growers of the South are protected by a tariff of 83 per cent, and sugar growers are protected by a duty of 40 per cent.? Let some advocate of this law that Cleveland could not approve and no American wants, make answer. The masses are interested in knowing upon what articles reductions in the woolen schedule are made. Let me name a few upon which more than 12,000,000 of the \$18,000,000 reduction were made. Wool plushes, fine cloths, such as West of England, broadcloths and similar cloths, embroideries, Axminster carpets, fine dress goods, fashionable garments, and all the finer qualities of woolens; on these articles over two-thirds of all the reductons are made-articles that are only used by the rich and well-to-do people; articles that are never used by the masses. The million of American wool growers robbed of \$45,000,000 on the value of their sheep, in order that the rich and well-to-do

urles they annually consume. It is meet and proper that a party that would, in a face of a treasury deficit, remit an annual tariff of \$1,400,000 a year on imported Havana cigars, 80 cents a gallon in imported brandy, \$200,000 on fine cut glass, \$65,000 on ostrich feathers and imported flowers, \$430,-000 on fine paintings and statuary, and \$400,000 on opium, should insult and outrage the Nation by robbing one million of wool growers in order to benefit the rich in cheapening the cost of their imported

luxuries

industries.

THE COTTON SCHEDULE. "There is a reduction of \$2,404.319 duties in the cotton schedule. I beg to state to you that of that sum more than two millions is upon the finer cotton fabrics, used only by the rich. I might go with you into other schedules and find similar inconsistencles and outrages upon the American wealth producers, but why further pursue this inquiry? You know, and the world knows, that it is so outrageously unjust that the Democratic President could not approve it, while it receives the jeers and curses of the masses. The Republican party condemns it because it is not an honest American effort to revise the tarift schedules. It is not a protective tariff, and for the reason that while it amply protects certain interests it absolutely dest ers. It is un-American in this, that is is not just and fair to all sections and interests, and the American people, above everything, love fair play. It will not cause one furnace or manufactory to be built. It does not create a demand for one additional day's labor, but it does make certain a reduction of wages to the American laborer. It does not open a market for one dollar's worth of American products, but it does, by a reduction of duties, make inevitable largely increased importaexpense of our labor. It will largely increase the revenues paid by the foreign manufacturer, but every additional million of imports will displace a million of domestic production, and to that extent cripple and destroy American industries. It is, with all its crudities and wrongs, the law, and it will remain the law until the American people can have a chance to elect another President, and that man will be one whose heart beats in sympathy with this government and its industrial interests. and whose party in Congress will enact a law that will be signed by him-a law that will be just to all sections and all interests, and a law that will create a for American labor in American

PROTECTION.

"The Republican party is pledged in fa-

vor of protection as a principle, and the

measure of that protection is the difference between the wages paid in America and in Europe. Our party demands a high measure of wages for our workmen. We are opposed to cheap wages. Cheap wages means cheap living, cheap homes, and, after a time, cheap manhood. We point with pride to the Republican record of acts done in behalf of labor. It gave the country the homestead law, which has given us one million farm owners. It enacted the protective system into law, and that law has so benefited and blessed the Nation, and especially its wealth producers, that at the end of thirty years of protection we present this balance sheet and object lesson and commend it to the thoughtful consideration of the American voter: From 1860 to 1890 the Nation doubled its population only; yet the aggregate wealth was increased 400 per cent., from sixteen thousand to sixty-five thousand millions of money. The only true barometer that indicates the condition of the aborers is our savings banks. These banks in 1860 numbered only 278; in 1890, 921. The number of depositors in 1860 was 693,870; in 1890, after thirty years of protection, they numbered 4,258,893. In 1860 there was on deposit \$149,277,508; after thirty years of protection this sum had multiplied a thousand fold, and was \$1,524,844,506. The average deposit in 1860 was \$215.13; in 1890, \$358.04. The average deposit to whole population in 1860 was \$4.75; in 1890, \$24.35. "There were employed in Indiana in man-ifactures, in 1880, 69,508 persons; in 1890, 124,394. They were paid, in 1880, on an average, \$315.94 a year, or \$21,960,888; in 1890 they were paid \$416.16 a year, or \$51,749,976 in wages. In the Nation, in 1880, 2,732,595 persons were employed at an average salary of \$346.90, or a total of \$947,953,795 of wages: in 1890 there were 4,712,422 persons in our manufactories, whose average earnngs were \$484.48, or a total of \$2.283,216,529 n wages. This is what protection has done for America. I present this object lesson of facts and challenge Democracy to present from any revenue tariff period in or out of America ats equal.

"Our Democratic friends claim to have decreased appropriations. The record is against them, if we deduct the money they have withheld from pensioners. If a socalled Democrat can extract any comfort from the fact that he has withheld from some old, crippled pensioner a part of his pension let him do so. No patriot can. If any voter wants to encourage the paring down of pensions, the levying of \$43,000,000 of a tribute on sugar, and the robbery of a million sheep owners in order to be able to decrease the duty on fine woolens, Havana cigars, fine cut glass, foreign brandy, ostrich feathers, fine paintings and statuary; if any American voter believes it to be a reform of the tariff to place diamonds, fine paintings and statuary on the free list and levy a duty of 83 per cent. on rice and 40 per cent, on sugar, he wants to vote the Democratic ticket. If he wants to make Indiana free and equal, make it a government of, for and by Indianians: if he wants protection, prosperity and bimetallism to come once more to bless and enrich all our people, then he wants to work for and vote the Republican ticket-a party of convictions, a party that has the capacity and desire to execute the will of the American voter; a party whose record of work done in the interest of labor and national honor forms the most glorious period in American history."

Mr. Cheadle was followed in a short address by Hon, P. R. Wadsworth, of Washington, Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney for the counties of Daviess and Martin. At the suggestion of Mr. Cheadle the audience then rose to their feet and gave three rousing cheers for the grand old party and its leaders, and then adjourned. It will not be out of place to remarks right here that the town of Odon, Daviess county, Indiana, can scare up more Republicans to the square foot than any other spot in the State, and will continue to be found laboring to increase the number

here and everywhere. DISPIRITING FAILURE.

Congressman Cooper's Opening of the Democratic Campaign.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 3 .- Congressman George W. Cooper opened the campaign for the Democracy here to-night. There was an attempt at rallying the Democracy in the Congressman's old home, but it amounted to little more than an attempt. The brass band, with seventeen faithful officeholders or those in line of promotion, marched from Cooper's home to the courthouse, where about four hundred men, women and children assembled to hear a speech to laboring men, the Democratic managers having selected Labor day as the opening day of the campaign. As near as could be ascertained there were seventy laboring men in the audience, many of whom were Republicans drawn there through curlosity. This was what drew two-fifths of the audience. Cooper started with Thomas Jefferson, and in his way manipulation showed that every move the Democratic party made was in the interest of the laborer. In Indiana politics he claimed that Democrats had constructed every public building from the reform school to the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis. He referred to every law on the statute books as a Democrat meas-He dealt lightly on national politics. He declared that he was in favor of an income tax and spoke harshly of the Democratic traitors in the Senate. Democrats freely acknowledged the opening effort was

C. W. Fairbanks at Spencer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SPENCER, Ind., Sept. 3 .- Hon. C. W. Fairbanks opened the campaign here this evening in one of the ablest speeches that has been delivered in this city for years. It was a candid and convincing presentation of the Republican position and a dispassionate exposure of the failure of the party in power. A considerable portion of his speech was devoted to Stare issues. He showed up the iniquity of the gerrymander by facts and figures which attracted the closest attention. He declared that gerrymandering, by whomsoever done, was the greatest political crime that could be perpetrated to destroy representative government. He overhauled the last Legislature and quoted the Sentinel's condemnation of it. He advocated the transfer of the management of the charitable and benevolent institutions of the State to bi-partisan boards and called attention to the good work of the State Board of Charities as evidence of the good results which would might be relieved of the payment of more come from the putting of State institutions than \$12,000,000 of tariff on imported lux- into the control of boards similarly created